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The FATS and OILS SITUATION

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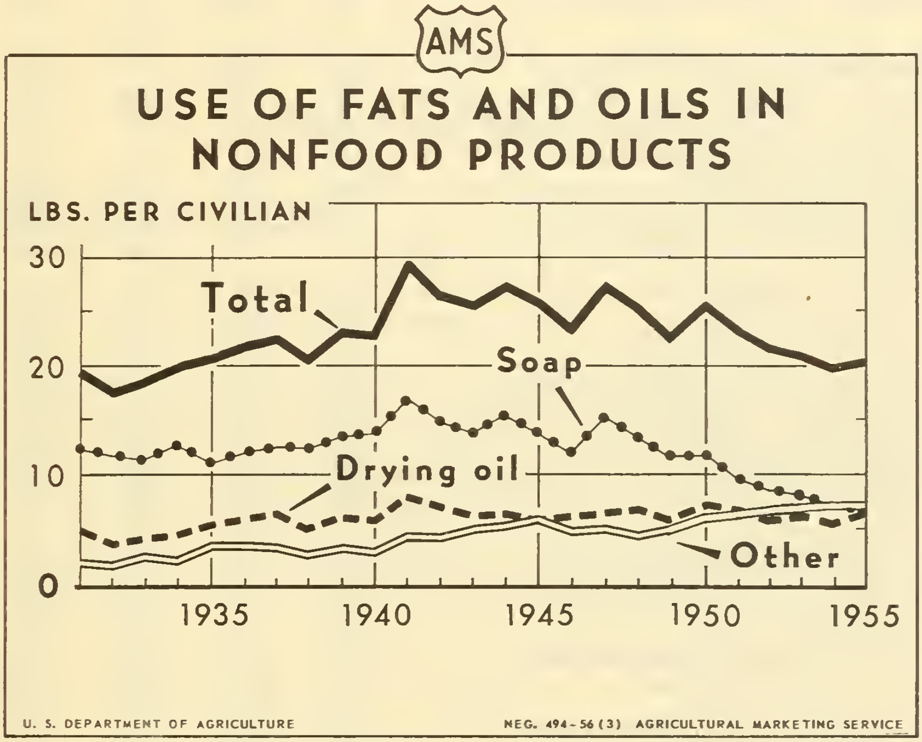

USE OF FATS AND OILS IN NONFOOD PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 494-56 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The downward movement in nonfood uses of fats and oils was halted in 1955, as the continued decline in soap was more than offset by a sharp rise in drying oils. Other uses remained the same. Use per person totaled 20 pounds, slightly more than a year earlier. However, except for last year, this is still the lowest since 1934. While utilization of fats and oils in soaps probably will slide off a little more in 1956 because of greater consumption of synthetics, other nonfood outlets probably will change very little as the general level of economic activity is expected to average at least as high as last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	February		1955	1956	
	1954	1955	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	---	---	15.2	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	65.8	58.1	58.5	57.4	58.1
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	63.5	57.0	57.3	57.0	57.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	22.6	20.6	21.2	21.2	21.2
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	18.0	16.0	16.6	16.6	16.6
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	18.8	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	17.9	15.7	13.6	13.4	13.6
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	19.3	16.9	15.0	14.7	14.9
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	24.0	21.8	19.5	19.5	19.1
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	9.5	10.2	11.5	11.5	11.5
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	20.2	19.5	19.5	18.1	18.9
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.4	13.4	11.9	12.9	14.3
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	19.7	20.5	19.1	19.6	20.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.6	13.1	11.4	12.2	13.3
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	15.0	15.1	13.5	14.4	15.5
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	19.6	20.5	18.8	19.1	20.4
Degras, common, barrels, New York	11.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	19.8	21.0	19.4	19.0	19.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.8
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	15.9	11.1	9.0	9.1	9.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	17.0	12.5	10.8	11.1	11.6
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	20.8	15.7	13.9	14.0	14.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.0	12.5	12.8	13.3	14.6
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	16.8	15.1	15.7	16.1	17.6
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	22.8	16.0	15.6	15.7	15.9
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	18.5	15.6	13.5	13.3	13.5
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	11.9	11.5	10.6	10.5	10.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	31.3	31.3	32.9	35.9	46.7
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.5
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	17.9	17.9	18.1	17.2	17.0
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	25.1	25.5	24.4	25.0	24.8
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	16.6	17.0	16.0	16.0	15.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	---	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	12.5	12.2	10.9	11.7	12.8
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	18.6	19.4	17.4	18.0	19.2
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	25.3	27.8	25.2	25.0	25.0
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	22.0	22.8	19.2	20.0	21.5
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	13.8	15.2	16.8	16.8	16.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.9	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.5
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.1
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	25.6	24.4	27.3	28.0	28.0
Tung oil, tanks, New York	23.8	22.9	25.8	26.7	26.5

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 26, 1956

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SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Carryover stocks of food fats on September 30, 1956, the end of the present marketing year, are expected to be considerably below 1952-54 when stocks were very large but about 20 percent greater than the 590 million pounds on hand in 1951. All of the drop will be in edible oils and butter. Stocks of lard probably will rise somewhat.

The decline mainly will result from unparalleled exports. Around 2.7 billion pounds, including the oil content of soybeans, are expected to move abroad, nearly 0.4 billion more than last year's peak. Most of the rise from a year ago will be in edible oils though more lard and soybeans also probably will go out. The heavy outward movement is being encouraged by a high level of economic activity in Europe, short olive crops in the Mediterranean, reduced output of sunflower seed in Argentina and various U. S. Government programs.

Farmers reported about March 1 that they intended to plant the following acreages to oilseeds and peanuts in 1956:

Land put in soybeans will rise almost 11 percent over last year, the former peak. Nearly half of the entire increase would be in Minnesota and Iowa. The 1956 total is again second only to Illinois. The intended acreage for Minnesota, 2.8 million, is 1.6 million more than in 1952. New varieties have permitted northward extension of the soybean area. Soybean yields and prices have been comparatively good and weather conditions have not been such as to hamper harvesting. The expansion in Minnesota over last year reflects a shift from barley, oats, and corn. In Iowa, most of the land came out of corn although there possibly was some shift from hay to soybeans. All the major producing areas are increasing their soybean acreage. Farmers probably were encouraged to increase planting by the sharp rise in soybean prices since November. Also, the support price for the 1956 crop, which was announced well in advance of the time farmers reported their March intentions, was 11 cents per bushel higher than the 1955 level. However, the degree of farmers' compliance with the provisions of the corn allotment program and the ability to plant other spring crops due to weather may affect the acreage planted to soybeans.

Flaxseed planting is to be 5 percent more than last year but moderately less than 1954's near peak level. All of the expansion is in the two leading States--North Dakota and Minnesota. Factors causing the rise are a sharp increase in prices in recent months and a higher support price for the 1956 crop. Land was shifted from barley to flaxseed. If growing conditions are average, a crop of about 45 million bushels, 4 million more than last year, will be produced. This would be well above estimated domestic use and about 25 percent of the crop probably would be available for export or for building stocks. Stocks of flaxseed at the beginning of the 1956 marketing year (July 1, 1956) are expected to be the smallest since 1947. Also, carryin stocks of linseed oil on that date will be small compared with the large supplies on hand in most postwar years.

Prices for flaxseed now are about 5 to 10 percent above the 1956 support level because of strong world demand and limited supplies. Exportable world supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1956-57 are likely to be considerably greater than in the present marketing year and probably will be accompanied by a downturn in international market prices from current high levels. The United States, Argentina and Canada are the major world exporters. The 1955 Argentine crop was a small one mainly because of exceptionally low yields due to unfavorable weather. Also the Argentine Government this year is encouraging an expansion in acreage, which has been comparatively low in recent years, by an 87 percent increase in the guaranteed price to farmers. The 1955 Canadian crop was the largest since 1912, reflecting an expansion in acreage and good yields. Canadian flaxseed prices in early 1956 have been unusually favorable in relation to wheat with which it competes for land. A 90 percent increase in flaxseed acreage is indicated in 1956 by official reports from Canada. With an average yield per acre, this would result in a 15 million bushel increase over last year.

About 4 percent less land is to be put in peanuts. These intentions include peanuts for picking and threshing, hogging off and for other purposes. Peanuts are under controls and the national acreage allotment for 1956 is 5 percent below the 1955 level.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, growers intend to plant about 5 percent more acres than in 1955. An allotment increase for Virginia type peanuts was announced on February 21 and farmers in this area may not have been fully informed of this increase when making their March intentions report. Growers in the Southeastern area plan to plant about 5 percent fewer acres to peanuts grown alone for all purposes than in 1955, while in the Southwestern area present intentions are to plant about 7 percent less than in 1955.

If growing conditions are average, production of peanuts should be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses.

No official indication of cotton acreage will be available until July. However, the 1956 national acreage allotment for cotton was set at 0.7 million acres below the 1955 allotment. Also, yields per acre in 1955 were by far the highest of record.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Record Exports of Edible Oils

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils and the oil equivalent of soybeans in 1955-56 probably will total about 1.8 billion pounds compared with 1.4 billion last year. About 65 percent of the edible oils (not including soybeans) is expected to move out under Public Law 480 and International Cooperation Administration programs.

Agreements under P. L. 480 covering about 700 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils had been signed by March 26. [1] Of this total, about 690 million pounds were included in agreements signed since mid-September 1955 and the remainder is a carryover of an agreement signed with Greece last June. However, not all of the total will come from current crop-year supplies. About 15 to 20 percent of the total is expected to be deferred until fall, the beginning of the 1956 marketing year. Shipments under P. L. 480 in 1955-56 counting some relatively small quantities likely to be included in agreements still pending probably will total about 600 million pounds. Purchase authorizations to March 26 for edible oils total about 435 million pounds. The purchase authorization and not the agreement contains the authority to purchase, as well as the conditions, including the time period within which such transaction may take place.

The I. C. A. has issued purchase authorizations for about 67 million pounds of edible oils as follows: France - 29; North Africa - 9; Greece - 22; Bolivia - 3; Viet Nam - 1; and Italy - 3. The authorization for Italy is a school lunch program under Title II, P. L. 480. The others are regular I. C. A. programs under section 402 of P. L. 665.

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[1] Under most of these agreements, the purchaser could buy lard instead, but not much lard is likely to be taken.

Table 2.- Indicated 1956 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Production	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average 1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,765	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,129	13,814	21.7	299.3	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,670	2,268	898	2,037
1951	15,190	13,545	20.9	282.5	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,592	2,009	834	1,676
1952	15,927	14,338	20.8	298.1	3,444	8.8	30.2	1,936	1,460	936	1,366
1953	16,367	14,679	18.3	268.5	4,640	7.9	36.7	1,877	1,528	1,040	1,589
1954	18,618	16,971	20.1	341.6	5,869	7.0	40.8	1,936	1,394	735	1,025
1955 2/	19,669	18,559	20.0	371.3	5,192	8.1	40.6	2,004	1,685	956	1,610
1956 3/	21,760	---		4/410	5,465		5/45	1,923			

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last 2 years and the 1950-54 average yield by States is obtained.

5/ Based upon the 1950-54 average yield by States.

Non-program exports are estimated at about 400 million pounds, with about 55 million going to Canada, a similar quantity to Latin America, and nearly all of the rest to Europe. Included in the figure for Europe is 15 million pounds under barter agreements with Western Germany and the Netherlands.

The oil equivalent of soybean exports probably will be in the neighborhood of 725 million pounds. (See page 12.)

Prospective edible oil exports total as follows:

	Mil. lb.
P. L. 480	610
I. C. A.	65
Non-program	400
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	725
Total	1,800

Table 3. Edible oil programs in 1955-56 under Title I, P. L. 480 1/

Country	Approximate quantities: Agreements signed	Approximate quantities: Purchase authorizations issued	Country	Approximate quantities: Agreements signed	Approximate quantities: Purchase authorizations issued
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Peru	22	8	Iran	7	---
Ecuador	10	10	Greece	2/42	2/42
Spain	275	143	Chile	79	---
Israel	13	13	Turkey	3/22	---
Argentina	175	175	Korea	3/16	---
Colombia	8	8			
Italy	32	32	Total	700	433

1/ Under most of these agreements, lard could be bought instead of edible oils, but not much lard is likely to be taken.
2/ About 13 million is from an agreement signed last June.
3/ Estimated. Quantity not stated in agreement.

Shortening Stocks Large

Stocks of shortening on October 1, 1955 (the beginning of the current marketing year) totaled 141 million pounds, 45 million more than the year before and the most of record. Some decline has taken place since then but stocks on February 1, 1956, at 125 million pounds, still were slightly above a year ago and much higher than in previous years. Domestic disappearance of edible oils was increased last year by the build-up in stocks of shortening. In computing domestic requirements for edible oils in 1955-56, table 5, it was assumed that stocks of shortening next October 1 would be about the same as the 141 million pounds on hand at the beginning of the marketing year.

Lard Prices to Rise

While prices of the edible oils have moved up sharply due to a record export demand, heavy production has kept lard prices relatively stable at levels well below those for the edible oils. Lard in mid-March was selling for 9.5 cents per pound (tank carlots, Chicago), about 5 cents below crude soybean and cottonseed oil prices at mills. The discount earlier in the 1955-56 marketing year was much smaller. Lard prices probably will rise at least moderately through the rest of the marketing year as the seasonal peak in production now is passed and total disappearance is expected to be large enough to make a sizable dent in currently large stocks. Stocks on February 1, 1956 were the largest for that date since 1953.

Commercial production of lard in October 1955-January 1956 totaled 1,044 million pounds, 14 percent more than the year before. Hog slaughter in the same period rose 16 percent but lard yields per hog killed edged off because hogs were marketed at lighter weights. So far, there has been little change in yields per 100 pounds live weight. Slaughter through the rest of the season is expected to average only about 6 percent more than last year. In fact, slaughter this summer may be no larger than in 1955.

Exports are running well above a year ago (table 24). Larger quantities were shipped to the United Kingdom and Germany. About 115 million pounds were authorized for export to Yugoslavia, Brazil, Austria and Chile under P. L. 480. About 7 million pounds were authorized by the International Cooperation Administration for shipment to Bolivia. Authorizations were issued to other countries for edible oils or lard under P. L. 480, but these countries, following their accustomed dietary habits, are choosing to take edible oils. Total exports and shipments for the marketing year probably will be around 700 million pounds compared with 587 million in 1954-55.

Table 4.- Wholesale prices, of fats, oils and oilseed meals, specified markets and periods

Item	Mar. 1954	1954-55				1955-56		
		Oct. 1954	Jan. 1955	Mar. 1955	June 1955	Oct. 1955	Jan. 1956	Mid-Mar. 1956
	Fats and oils, per pound							
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	64.5	59.1	57.4	57.4	57.1	57.6	57.4	57.0
Lard, tank carlots, Chicago	16.9	14.2	11.5	10.9	10.8	10.7	9.1	9.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, Southeast mills	13.2	12.8	13.0	13.0	14.3	11.3	12.2	15.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	13.3	12.1	12.2	11.8	12.6	10.9	11.7	14.5
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	7.2	6.7	7.8	6.6	6.5	7.8	7.2	6.4
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars Pacific Coast 1/	16.4	15.7	15.8	14.9	14.8	14.2	13.4	14.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.5	14.5	12.3	12.3	13.1	13.0	13.3	15.6
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.9	22.0	22.1	22.8	23.3	25.2	26.7	25.2
	Oilseed Meals, per ton 2/							
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	68.90	69.10	72.40	62.90	58.90	55.10	56.00	50.00
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	72.90	67.00	72.75	65.70	61.00	66.10	60.50	50.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein Chicago	95.25	76.00	78.35	72.35	62.35	66.70	61.85	56.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	84.50	65.25	67.10	61.50	52.15	56.00	51.00	46.00

1/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
2/ Bagged carlots except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk.

Table 5.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date

Item	Year beginning October						
						Forecast 1/	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1							
Butter	234	114	111	323	489	295	150
Lard	82	57	143	42	50	75	100
Cottonseed oil	137	193	393	1,016	896	361	400
Soybean oil	113	171	194	174	127	180	
Others 2/	40	57	39	33	45	51	50
Total	607	590	880	1,589	1,608	962	700
Imports	52	46	45	61	91	50	
Production							
Butter	1,472	1,389	1,599	1,677	1,576	1,625	
Lard	2,811	2,920	2,501	2,263	2,588	2,835	
Cottonseed oil 3/	1,229	1,730	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,850	
Soybean oil 3/	2,726	2,611	2,856	2,767	3,376	3,775	
Others 2/ 3/	622	526	537	660	560	610	
Total	8,859	9,175	9,333	9,473	9,822	10,695	
Total supply	9,519	9,811	10,258	11,123	11,521	11,707	
Exports 4/							
Butter	42	3	14	45	190	150	
Lard	630	751	514	456	587	700	
Cottonseed oil 3/	59	127	55	402	716	1,800	
Soybean oil 3/	762	437	413	488	714		
Others 2/ 3/	92	62	39	119	33	35	
Adjustment 5/	20	52	74	92	135	50	
Total	1,605	1,432	1,110	1,600	2,375	2,735	
Domestic use							
Butter	1,552	1,390	1,373	1,468	1,580	1,620	
Lard 6/	2,203	2,078	2,104	1,791	1,966	2,110	
Cottonseed oil	1,115	1,404	1,162	1,824	1,543	3,965	
Soybean oil	1,906	2,150	2,462	2,326	2,609		
Others 2/	566	521	548	589	612	625	
Adjustment 5/	-20	-52	-74	-92	- 135	- 50	
Total 6/	7,322	7,490	7,575	7,907	8,174	8,270	
Total use for food 7/	6,964	7,131	7,241	7,588	7,819	7,950	
Per capita, civilian and military							
Butter (fat content)	8.0	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.7	
Other	34.7	36.2	36.2	37.3	37.4	37.3	
Total (fat content)	42.7	43.3	43.1	44.5	45.0	45.0	

1/ Except for stocks on October 1, 1955.

2/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils.

3/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

4/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data.

5/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats.

6/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm.

7/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut, babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

Domestic use of lard in the first 4 months of the current marketing year was 52 million pounds, 8 percent, above the year before. Nearly all of the increase, 48 million pounds, was consumed in shortening. Use in shortening is up, mainly because of the wide price differential between lard and edible oils. Total domestic use of lard this marketing year may be up between 5 to 10 percent from last year.

Record Tallow and Grease Output

Prices of inedible tallow and greases fell off considerably from the beginning of the marketing year (October 1, 1955) through January but have been stable since. Current prices are about the same as at this time last year.

Production has been at a record level so far this crop year, 11 percent more than last year, and a considerable stock build-up has taken place. Stocks on February 1, 1956 were moderately larger than last year's comparatively small quantity but were not large compared with other recent years. Exports in October 1955-January 1956 also were at a record level, up 57 million pounds from last year, but domestic use was about the same (table 23).

Output through the rest of the marketing year is expected to continue above a year ago, but by somewhat less than the 8 percent recorded for the first four months. The crop year total may be about 3.0 billion pounds, 175 million more than last year. Domestic consumption appears to be relatively stable. Exports in February-September 1955 were at a record level and are expected to continue high as prices are relatively low.

Production and Exports of Oilseed Meal at High Level

Production of oilseed meals has been at a high level so far during the 1955-56 feeding season and for the entire year is expected to total around 10 percent above the 8.9 million tons produced in 1954-55. During October-January 3.9 million tons were produced, 13 percent larger than in the same period of 1954-55. Production of oilseed meal is expected to continue heavy, but the increase over last year is not likely to be as great as in the first four months. Exports were at a record level in October-January--totaling about 385,000 tons, or 62 percent above the previous high in that period of 1954-55--and the total for the crop year is expected to exceed last year's record of 516 thousand tons. Imports probably will not change much from last year.

Wholesale prices of soybean, cottonseed and flaxseed meals now are over 20 percent less than last year and the lowest since price controls were removed in the spring of 1946.

Soybean Prices Rise

Record crushings and exports of soybeans have raised prices from a low of $2.26 per bushel (No. 1 yellow at Chicago) in mid-October to $2.65 in mid-March. Current quotations are 10 to 15 percent above the Chicago equivalent of the 1956 crop support level and 15 to 20 percent above the comparable 1955 crop support.

Soybean crushings in October 1955-February 1956 are estimated at 123 million bushels, 8 million more than the previous peak and 17 million more than a year ago. Most of the impetus to the increased crush is coming from the strong export demand for edible oils. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-January (the latest period for which data are available) was only 58 million pounds more than a year ago--equivalent to about 5 million bushels. Exports of soybean oil in October-February (February based upon weekly reports from Census) totaled about 190 million pounds compared with only 19 million the year before. The difference would require 16 million bushels of beans. Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil in October-January was 100 million pounds less than a year ago. About 235 million pounds of cottonseed oil were shipped out in October-February, 200 million below a year ago. Most of the edible oil exported in 1954-55 was cottonseed oil from Government stocks. CCC had practically exhausted its stocks by the beginning of the 1955 marketing year and present exports of edible oils are coming from current output.

Based upon present estimates of domestic use and exports of soybean oil, soybean crushings for the 1955-56 marketing year will be between 275 and 280 million bushels. This will be 23 to 28 million more than the previous peak. For the year's total to reach the estimated level, crushings in March-September will have to average about 22 million bushels per month.

Soybeans inspected for export through March 23 totaled 40.8 million bushels (excluding those to Canada), 7.3 million more than last year. The rate of increase was greater earlier in the year but has fallen off during the last 6 weeks. In fact, exports in February apparently were down from a year ago. Prices through most of this crop year were well below a year ago, but now are only somewhat less than last year. Prices declined considerably last spring and summer and exports were very heavy during the summer. Some reports indicate that record exports of our low priced protein meals may be limiting U. S. exports of soybeans. Exports for the marketing year probably will be somewhat greater than last year's record of 60 million bushels.

Based on the above estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1956 would not be large.

Farmers placed 30.0 million bushes of soybeans, 8 percent of the crop, under support programs. Redemptions totaled 4.6 million so 25.4 million were outstanding as of mid-February. Of the totals, 13.0 million bushels were warehouse loans and 3.0 million of these have been redeemed. Last year farmers placed 41 million bushels, 12 percent of the crop under support of which 15 million were delivered to CCC. Under the provisions of the support program, unredeemed warehouse-stored beans are taken over by CCC at maturity. If the market price prevailing on the last day for redemptions (May 31) is higher than support plus storage charges and interest, producers will be paid the difference. Hence, it would be possible for the Corporation to acquire beans even though prices are well above support. However, with only 10 million bushels of warehouse-stored beans still outstanding in mid-February and further redemptions likely, any possible take over by CCC would be relatively small.

Soybean meal prices have trended downward since January and currently are about 25 percent below a year ago and the lowest in a decade. Prices usually rise seasonally in the spring. However, even if such movement takes place, it is likely to be kept to moderate proportions by the large available supplies of soybean meal.

Edible oil prices have moved up sharply this crop year under the stimulus of the strong export demand. In mid-March, crude soybean oil at Decatur sold for about 14.5 cents per pound, about 4 cents more than the low point in early December. Prices through the rest of the crop year will be influenced by just how "tight" supplies turn out to be. If crop prospects suggest large supplies in 1956-57, pressure on supplies probably will not be great this summer unless it appears that carryover stocks of cottonseed or soybean oils will drop below the 400 million pounds estimated in table 5. The outlook for exports this fall also will have a bearing on prices this summer.

Soybean prices probably will be well sustained during most of the remainder of the crop year. Demand for soybean oil will continue good and meal prices are not likely to go lower. However any marked rise in soybean prices would discourage exports. Prices during the summer will be influenced by new crop prospects especially, if as expected, prices until then continue above the support level for the 1956 crop.

Cottonseed Oil
Prices Rise

Cottonseed crushings in August 1955-January 1956 were up nearly 7 percent from last year. This is about in line with the expected increase in the crop year crush.

Cottonseed oil production, however, rose 10 percent as the average oil outturn for this period reached a new high of 333 pounds per ton crushed. Last year the outturn was 324 pounds, a record level at that time. Higher yields probably are mainly due to increased use of solvent type crushing.

Table 6.- Soybeans: U. S. exports and prices

Period	1954-55			1955-56		
	Price per bushel 1/			Price per bushel 1/		
	Illinois country shipping points	U.S. No. 2, yellow, 3 percent, bulk, C.I.F., European ports	Exports	Illinois country shipping points	U.S. No. 2, yellow, 3 percent, bulk, C.I.F., European ports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars	Million bushels	Dollars	Dollars	Million bushels
October-December	2.62-2.73	3.16-3.35	27.2	2.19-2.27	2.80-2.91	34.3
January	2.74	3.35	5.3	2.35	2.99	6.5
February	2.74	3.35	3.8	2.45	3.02	2.8
March	2.63	3.16	3.2	2.55	3.18	
April-June	2.42-2.54	3.05-3.10	8.7			
July-September	2.24-2.39	2.78-2.99	11.9			

1/ Ranges are the high and low of the monthly averages for the period.

Table 7.- Soybeans, supply and disposition, crop year, 1950-55

Item	Year beginning October 1					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Production	299.3	282.5	298.1	268.5	341.6	371.3
Total supply, October 1	302.2	286.6	301.6	278.7	342.9	381.3
Less:						
Seed and feed 2/	18.2	21.7	25.2	24.5	23.7	30
Crushings, Oct.-Feb.	114.6	114.4	106.1	102.0	106.4	123
Exports, Oct.-Feb.	14.2	10.8	19.7	29.8	36.3	44
March 1, available supply	155.2	139.7	150.6	122.4	176.5	184
Crushings, Mar.-Sept.	137.4	129.9	128.3	111.2	142.6	157
Exports, Mar.-Sept.	13.6	6.2	12.2	9.7	23.8	21
Stocks, Sept. 30	4.2	3.6	10.1	1.3	10.0	6
October-September totals						
Crushings	252.0	244.3	234.4	213.2	249.0	280
Exports	27.8	17.0	31.9	39.5	60.1	65
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price per bushel						
Support	2.06	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04
Received by farmers	2.47	2.73	2.72	2.72	2.46	3/ 2.10

1/ October-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.

2/ Includes residual.

3/ Preliminary.

Prices of cottonseed oil have benefited from the record export demand for edible vegetable oils--increasing from about 11 cents per pound (crude, South East mills) in the early fall to 15 cents in March 1956.

Cottonseed meal production in August 1955-January 1956 increased only 3 percent over last year as the average yield per ton of seed crushed declined from a peak of 972 pounds to 941 pounds. Cottonseed meal prices are the lowest in many years.

The yield of linters per ton of seed crushed, 181 pounds, has been somewhat below average this year. Demand for linters is good and some drop in the carryover stocks is expected. Prices of second cut linters have edged upward. CCC has sold about 800 thousand bales of linters so far this marketing year and still owns about 300 thousand bales.

Peanut Use to Rise

In recent years, when supplies of peanuts were plentiful, civilians consumed about 6.5 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts per year. On a shelled basis, this is about 4.5 pounds. In the 1954-55 marketing year, consumption fell off about half a pound, farmers' stock basis, because of the short crop and the consequent sharp rise in prices.

With lower prices and large supplies of peanuts, except Virginias, available this marketing year, consumption of shelled peanuts is expected to return to the former level. Consumption of cleaned roasting stock peanuts (ball-park type) probably will decline for the second consecutive year because of the comparatively short supply and higher prices for Virginias.

Total consumption of shelled peanuts in February-August 1956 is likely to be up considerably from last year as nearly all of the drop in use during the 1954-55 marketing year came during the latter half. Reported use of shelled peanuts in candy, peanut butter and other products in September 1955-January 1956 was about the same as in the previous year. The unreported use, mostly by small concerns who are not required to report, was up considerably and in line with two years earlier when peanuts were plentiful. (Unreported use of shelled peanuts is the residual obtained by adding imports, beginning stocks and production and then subtracting reported use, exports and ending stocks).

Producers placed about 300 million pounds of peanuts, 19 percent of the 1955 crop, under support. Practically all of the peanuts are Spanish and Runners, prices of which are around the loan level. Prices of Virginia type nuts are considerably above support and only a few were put under loan. Through March 23, CCC had called loans on about 75 million pounds and sold them for crushing. Redemptions totaled about 13 million pounds.

Crushings of peanuts, production and imports of peanut oil through January were about the same as the year before. Domestic consumption of peanut oil through January, at 28 million pounds, was 5 million greater than last year. Domestic use of peanut oil in September 1954-August 1955 totaled 53 million pounds.

Flaxseed Prices Strong

Flaxseed prices rose from a low point of $3.07 per bushel at Minneapolis last September to $3.75 at the end of February. Some decline has taken place in recent weeks and quotations now are around $3.65 per bushel. Present prices are about 10 to 15 percent above the Minneapolis equivalent of the support level for the 1955 crop and between 5 to 10 percent above the equivalent support for the 1956 crop. They are also 10 to 15 percent above a year ago. The spectacular rise since the early part of the crop year reflects a strong world demand for flaxseed and linseed oil, limited supplies from other exporting countries and sharply reduced availabilities from CCC. World prices of flaxseed and linseed oil also moved up during the same period.

U. S. exports of flaxseed in July 1955-June 1956 probably will at least equal last year's 8 million bushels. The outward movement through January 1956 was down 3.5 million bushels from the year before. Most of this year's exports are from commercial supplies while practically all of last year's quantity was from CCC stocks. There were practically no exports in February-June 1955 and a substantial movement is expected in the same period of 1956.

Crushings of flaxseed in July 1955-January 1956 were the same as the year before. Crushings last summer were down from the year earlier but have since been running above the comparable period of the 1954 crop. Crushings probably will continue slightly above last year because of the strong demand for oil. The total for the 1955-56 marketing year may be somewhat higher than the 32 million bushels crushed in 1954-56.

If these estimates on crushings and exports are not far off, stocks of flaxseed on July 1, 1956 would be down about 50 percent from last year and the least since 1947.

Farmers placed 8.5 million bushels of flaxseed, 21 percent of the crop, under support programs. Of this quantity, 3.3 million were redeemed by mid-February 1956 and practically all of the remainder probably will be redeemed by the end of April -- the last day for doing so. Last year, CCC acquired about 8.6 million bushels of flaxseed, 21 percent of the 1954 crop.

Linseed oil prices also have moved up during the crop year, rising from a low of 12.7 cents per pound (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) at the beginning of November to about 15.6 cents in mid-March. Present prices are over 3 cents per pound above last March. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil is about 9 percent more than last year.

Exports of linseed oil in the 1954-55 marketing year totaled 318 million pounds. All of this was from CCC stocks and were sold at prices well below domestic market levels. Exports in July 1955-January 1956, 81 million pounds, were probably all from CCC supplies. Additional sales for export made by CCC brings the total up to about 115 million pounds. The remaining 25 million pounds of oil owned by CCC were sold last month for either export or domestic use, at the option of the buyer. The February sales, including some sold for export, were made at about market prices while the earlier sales, all for export, were made at less than market prices. Although additional quantities of linseed oil may be exported, the total for the crop year probably will be far below last year's level.

Linseed meal prices have sagged this year, along with the decline in all feed prices, and are now at the lowest level since World War II price controls were lifted in the spring of 1946.

Current indications suggest that exportable world supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1956-57 are likely to be considerably greater than in the present marketing year and probably would be reflected in a decline in international market prices from current high levels. In addition to the United States, Argentina and Canada are the major world exporters. The 1955 Argentine crop was a small one mainly because of exceptionally low yields due to unfavorable weather. Also the Argentine Government this year is encouraging an expansion in acreage, which has been comparatively low in recent years, by an 87 percent increase in the guaranteed price to farmers. The 1955 Canadian crop was the largest since 1912, reflecting an expansion in acreage and good yields. Canadian flaxseed prices this year have been unusually favorable in relation to wheat with which it competes for land. A 90 percent increase in flaxseed acreage is indicated in 1956 by official reports from Canada. With an average yield per acre, this would result in a 15 million bushel increase over last year.

Reduced Tung Oil Supplies

Stocks of tung oil on February 1, 1956 totaled 28 million pounds, 25 million less than last year and the least for that date since 1953. Stocks at the beginning of the present marketing year, November 1, 1955, were much less than the year before. Also, there has been little domestic output as the 1955 tung nut crop was almost completely destroyed by freezing weather. Imports totaled over 4 million pounds less than the year before. Domestic disappearance of tung oil in the same three month period was slightly less than a year earlier. Market prices, which had increased about 5 percent from November 1, 1955 to early in March, have turned down in recent weeks and are now near the November level.

The Commodity Credit Corporation owned 19 million pounds of tung oil at the beginning of the 1955-56 marketing year. CCC is making monthly offers of 1.9 million pounds of oil on a competitive bid basis until its stocks are exhausted. Sales through March totaled nearly 10 million pounds so the Corporation still has over 9 million available for future disposition. CCC sales were made at prices well above the 1955 crop support price of 20.0 cents per pound at mills. Monthly sales prices averaged as follows in cents per pound, basis f.o.b. buyer's tank cars, mostly at Gulfport, Mississippi: November 1955, 23.6; December, 23.6; January 1956, 24.8; February, 25.2; and March, 23.7.

Few Castor Beans Produced in 1955

The Government guaranteed minimum prices for castor beans to domestic producers in 1951-54. Output reached a peak of 51 million pounds, shelled basis, in 1953 but fell to only 11 million in 1954 mainly because the minimum guarantee was reduced from 9 cents per pound to 6 cents. The Government program was discontinued in 1955 as the purpose for which it was undertaken--to meet castor oil requirements for the national strategic stockpile--was achieved. Without the program to stimulate plantings, output in 1955 was negligible.

Production of castor beans outside of the United States has been quite stable since 1949, ranging from a low of 531,000 short tons in 1950 to a high of 546,000 in 1953. Brazil and India are the two major producers, with about 60 percent of the 1955 output. The Soviet Union and Manchuria are the next largest producers.

Prices of castor beans rose sharply after fighting started in Korea--from $118 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, in June 1950 to a peak of $282 in January 1952. Prices then fell off rapidly, dropping to a low of $95 per ton in September 1954. Considerable recovery has now taken place and in mid-March 1956 Brazilian beans were selling for $122 per ton--slightly above June 1950. Movements in castor oil prices have been parallel to those for the beans.

The U. S. is the major importer of castor beans and oil, taking about 53 percent of total world trade in 1955. The United Kingdom is the second largest importer though taking considerably less than the U. S. France, Western Germany, and Japan also import large quantities.

U. S. imports of beans and oil rose considerably from 1954 to 1955 but still were well below 1950-53. Stocks increased as computed disappearance of castor oil in the United States continued downward in 1955. Most of the drop in computed disappearance in the last 3 years may be due to changes in stockpiling by the Government rather than an actual falling off in use. Beginning in the latter part of 1950, quantities held by the Government have not been included in published stock data and hence any addition to these stocks tend to inflate the disappearance figure. Reported factory consumption of this oil remained relatively stable in 1952-54 but rose substantially in 1955. Apparently, a sizable quantity of oil is consumed and not reported to Census and thus is not included in the data on factory consumption. Consequently, in years where there is stockpiling, actual use probably falls somewhere between computed disappearance and reported factory consumption.

Castor is considered a strategic oil. Its use was restricted by the Government from April 5, 1951 to April 1, 1953 so that essential needs growing out of the Korean conflict would be met.

Table 8.- Supply and disposition of flaxseed and linseed oil, 1927-55

Year beginning July 1	Production	Stocks July 1	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Crushings
	Flaxseed						
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Average							
1927-31	18.7	4.1	16.6	39.4	---	35.9	33.8
1932-36	8.9	2.6	16.2	27.7	---	25.0	23.6
1937-41	19.6	3.8	16.9	40.2	1/	35.8	33.9
1942-46	34.0	6.5	6.6	47.0	1/	41.4	37.1
1947	40.6	1.7	.7	43.0	1/	35.8	30.1
1948	54.8	7.2	.6	62.6	4.7	38.6	37.3
1949	43.0	19.4	1/	62.3	2.0	43.4	37.4
1950	40.2	17.0	1/	57.2	2.9	42.0	42.3
1951	34.7	12.3	1/	47.0	4.2	31.3	30.3
1952	30.2	11.5	1/	41.7	.2	31.5	25.2
1953	36.7	10.0	1/	46.7	2.4	30.3	27.8
1954	40.8	14.0	1/	54.8	8.2	35.4	32.3
1955	2/40.6	11.2					
	Linseed oil						
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	
Average							
1927-31	625	131	3	759	2	633	
1932-36	452	116	3	570	1	449	
1937-41	656	141	3/	797	11	629	
1942-46	721	206	86	1,012	4/123	699	
1947	595	144	14	753	4/ 42	573	
1948	737	138	2	877	14	482	
1949	728	381	3/	1,110	5	517	
1950	844	588	3/	1,433	26	728	
1951	609	679	3/	1,288	28	585	
1952	507	675	3/	1,182	3	559	
1953	551	619	0	1,170	303	5/522	
1954	632	5/345	3/	978	318	5/521	
1955		139					

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 2/ Indicated December 1, 1955. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ In 1945 and 1947 some linseed oil was imported by the Government for reshipment under Lend-Lease. As no duty was required, this was included by Census with the imports for consumption, but when this oil was shipped out it was reported by Census as re-exports. These re-exports have been added to exports to offset their inclusion in the imports for consumption data. 5/ Disappearance is partly estimated and stocks have been adjusted. Reported stocks on July 1, 1954 were 361 million pounds.

Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 9.- U. S. castor beans: Estimated acreage, yield and production

Area	Acreage							
	Planted 1/				Harvested			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Missouri	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	1.5
Texas 2/	27.7	91.9	96.2	11.6	19.5	72.2	79.6	10.0
Oklahoma 2/	30.5	25.1	39.6	11.5	24.3	23.6	35.5	7.4
California (irrigated)	20.4	1.7	4.3	2.6	15.1	1.3	3.7	2.3
Arizona (irrigated)	5.0	.5	3.4	.7	3.8	.5	2.6	.7
Arkansas	3/	.4	3.1	1.1	3/	5/	1.3	1.0
New Mexico (irrigated)	---	---	2.5	4.6	---	---	1.8	3.7
Total	83.7	119.6	149.2	34.2	62.7	97.6	124.5	26.6
					Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Percentage harvested					75	82	83	78

Area	Production, hulled basis				Yield per harvested acre			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Missouri	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	323
Texas 2/	2.6	17.5	30.2	2.4	135	242	380	243
Oklahoma 2/	3.3	4.9	10.6	1.4	137	208	299	186
California (irrigated)	11.4	1.6	5.3	2.9	756	1,218	1,442	1,275
Arizona (irrigated)	3.4	.4	3.5	.7	905	982	1,354	912
Arkansas	4/	.1	.4	.3	428	5/	288	307
New Mexico (irrigated)	---	---	1.2	2.7	---	---	665	725
Total	20.8	24.6	51.3	10.8	332	252	412	408

1/ Estimate based on sales of seed.
2/ Mostly dryland but does include some irrigated areas.
3/ Less than 50 acres.
4/ About 15,000 pounds
5/ No data available.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Compiled by Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 10.- Castor beans: World production, exports, U. S. imports and prices, 1947-55

Year	World: Production: Total	World: Production: Excluding U. S.	World: Exports: Beans and oil in terms of beans	U. S. imports: Beans	U. S. imports: Bean equivalent of oil	U. S. imports: Total	Price per ton of beans at Brazilian ports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars
1947	464	464	272	138	7	145	216.10
1948	547	547	258	151	3	154	147.16
1949	504	504	201	145	11	156	108.30
1950	531	531	330	132	51	183	141.43
1951	544	533	257	75	95	170	260.02
1952	545	532	274	70	120	190	196.38
1953	571	546	278	57	136	193	145.60
1954 1/	545	540	240	55	61	115	102.95
1955 1/	2/541	541	278	44	102	146	114.09

1/ Preliminary. 2/ U. S. is negligible.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 11.- Castor oil: Supply, disposition and price, U. S., 1947-55

Year	Supply: Production from: Domestic material	Supply: Production from: Imported material	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks Jan. 1	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Computed disappearance	Disposition: Factory consumption	Price, No. 1, 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
1947		117	7	19	143	4	116	91	29.10
1948		136	2	24	162	2	128	107	22.73
1949		128	11	32	171	3	130	87	18.05
1950		128	47	38	213	2	181	120	20.36
1951	5	74	89	29	198	1	174	108	33.57
1952	10	64	112	23	209	1	182	81	28.91
1953	20	46	127	26	219	1	169	85	22.65
1954	6	56	57	50	169	1	138	79	17.18
1955 2/	3	47	95	30	176	1	135	100	15.94
1956				39					

1/ Tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the United States Department of Agriculture.

NONFOOD USES OF FATS AND OILS

Downward Trend in Nonfood Uses Halted in 1955, Little Change Likely in 1956

The downward trend in nonfood uses of fats and oils was reversed slightly in 1955, as the continued decline in soap was more than offset by a sharp rise in drying oils. Other uses remained the same. Use per person totaled 20 pounds (excluding tall oil and rosin), up 0.3 of a pound from the year before. However, except for last year this is the lowest since 1934. While utilization of fats and oils in soaps probably will slide off a little more in 1956 because of greater consumption of synthetics, other nonfood outlets probably will change very little as the general level of economic activity is expected to average at least as high as last year.

Table 12.- Fats and oils: Use in nonfood products per person, 1931-55

Year	Soap	Drying oil products	Other	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average				
1931-35	12.1	4.7	2.5	19.2
1936-40	13.0	6.0	3.3	22.2
1941-45	15.1	6.8	5.1	26.9
1946	12.1	6.4	5.0	23.6
1947	15.4	6.7	5.2	27.3
1948	13.7	7.0	4.6	25.4
1949	11.7	6.1	4.9	22.7
1950	11.8	7.3	6.2	25.3
1951	9.7	6.8	6.5	23.0
1952	8.6	5.9	6.8	21.4
1953	8.1	6.1	7.0	21.2
1954	7.2	5.5	7.1	19.8
1955 1/	6.7	6.3	7.1	20.1

1/ Preliminary.

These data do not include tall oil and rosin.

Soap Continues Down, Synthetics up, in 1955

While total domestic use of soap and synthetic detergents has been relatively stable in the past 5 years at 23 to 24 pounds per person (based in part on data of production reported by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers), synthetics continue to replace soap. Use of synthetics reached 15 pounds per person last year while soap dropped to about 8 pounds. Ten years earlier soap consumption totaled 23 pounds and synthetics a mere pound per person (table 14). Liquid soaps and detergents are not included in the above data. In 1955 members of the Association sold 153 million pounds of liquid detergents, 34 million more than a year earlier. Liquid soap sales in the same period rose 5 million pounds to 40 million.

Only 1,210 million pounds of saponifiable materials (fats, oils, rosin and tall oil) were used in soap in 1955. This is 57 million less than the year before and the least since 1921 (table 15). Use of these materials and glycerine in synthetic detergents has shown no trend, fluctuating between 130 to 150 million pounds in 1952-54, the last 3 years for which data are available. These data include some items which are surface active agents but which should not be classed as detergents since they do not clean. Most detergents are made from petroleum derivatives or coal tar products.

Exports are Biggest Outlet for Tallow and Greases

Production and exports of inedible tallow and greases set new highs in 1955, while domestic use remained about the same. Ending stocks increased moderately as the rise in total disappearance was not quite large enough to offset the increase in output.

Exports comprised 45 percent of total disappearance of these fats in 1955, compared with 33 percent in 1952 and only 22 percent in 1949-51. Exports displaced soap as the largest single outlet for tallow and greases starting in 1953. Not only are these fats among the lowest priced in world trade, but exportable supplies from other countries are limited and world demand is strong because of the economic recovery that has taken place in many countries. Also, the purchase of such fats in the U. S. has been facilitated by the issuance of purchase authorizations by the International Cooperation Administration. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year (July 1, 1955) I.C.A. has issued authorizations for nearly 5.2 million dollars to Korea, Formosa, and Yugoslavia for the purchase of U. S. tallow and greases. Europe is our largest market, followed by Japan. However, substantial quantities are taken by the Union of South Africa, Mexico, and Egypt.

Domestic consumption of inedible tallow and greases declined through 1952 but has leveled off since then at slightly less than 1.6 billion pounds. Consumption in soap continues downward but has been offset by expanding use in other products. Only 861 million pounds were utilized in soap in 1955, or 44 percent less than the 1947 high and 11 percent below the 1937-41 average. However, soap is still by far the major domestic outlet. According to Census reports, use in animal feeds totaled 122 million pounds, somewhat more than a year earlier. There is considerable feeling in the trade that actual consumption in feeds is much higher. Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases is understated to the extent that consumption in feeds is not being picked-up in Census reports since production is computed as a residual from data on stocks, foreign trade and factory consumption. Inedible tallow and greases are also used in plastics, nylon, synthetic detergents and synthetic rubber, often in the form of fatty acids derived from fat splitting.

Drying Oil Uses up in 1955

Production of protective coatings rose moderately in 1955, along with the general expansion in economic activity. Table 18 contains new estimates, by the Battele Memorial Institute, of output of paints, varnishes, and lacquers. These figures are based upon Census data published in 1955 and extend back through 1953. As the new estimates are not as high as the previous ones, the oil content per gallon of finished product is slightly higher than formerly indicated.

There were no major raw material changes in protective coatings in 1955 that would seriously affect drying oil consumption. The traditional balance between trade sales (usually over-the-counter saled to homeowners, etc.) and industrial-product finishes (sales to industries using paint products in the processing of their finished products) was maintained. Paints and varnishes that usually fall in trade sales have a higher average oil content than do those that go into industrial products. Consequently a shift in sales between these two categories would affect the amount of oil consumed even though total sales of protective coatings did not change.

Drying oil industries took 1,172 million pounds of fats and oils (including tall oil and secondary products) in 1955. This is 15 percent more than the year before and the most since 1950 when the Korean fighting stimulated domestic disappearance.

Although linseed oil is still the major drying oil, it did not share proportionately in the rise in drying oil consumption that took place last year -- increasing only 6 million pounds. Most of the expansion was in soybean oil, 65 million pounds, followed by castor oil, 25 million, and secondary fatty materials, 29 million pounds. Tung oil remained about the same. Paint formula changes in the postwar period have resulted in a shift from linseed oil and increasing use of soybean oil. In 1955, linseed oil comprised 43 percent of all fats and oils used in drying oil products compared with 49 percent the year before and 66 percent in 1935-39. Soybean oil, in second place, rose to 23 percent, 2 percent more than in 1954 and 8 times the 1935-39 average.

Use of fats and oils directly in paints and varnishes rose only moderately from 1954 to 1955 while consumption in floor coverings and oilcloth remained about the same. Most of the rise was in resins, nearly all of which utlimately are used in paints and varnishes, and other uses.

Tall Oil Output Rises

Production of tall oil in 1955 totaled 550 million pounds, 193 million more than last year and 152 million more than the previous high in 1951. Tall oil is a by-product of the sulphate paper process and apparently an increasing percentage of the oil is being saved and processed. Domestic disappearance of tall oil also increased sharply. There was little change in reported drying oil uses and most of the increase was included in the catch-all category. Probably a substantial percentage was converted into rosin and fatty acids. These acids have a wide range of uses.

Table 13.- Inedible tallow and greases: Apparent production, disposition and price

Period	Apparent production 1/	Factory consumption in: Soap	Factory consumption in: Fat splitting 2/	Factory consumption in: Feed	Factory consumption in: Other products	Factory consumption in: Total	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Stocks, end of period	Price per pound, prime, inedible tallow, Chicago
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Average									
1937-41	1,167	965	3/	3/	193	1,158	+ 2	321	6.28
1942-46	1,749	1,398	4/247	3/	5/165	1,810	+ 25	233	9.24
1947	2,023	1,526	193	3/	163	1,882	- 68	246	19.2
1948	1,940	1,451	185	3/	145	1,782	- 87	317	16.0
1949	2,132	1,346	169	3/	151	1,666	- 431	352	6.4
1950	2,272	1,363	229	3/	215	1,807	- 534	283	8.8
1951	2,254	1,195	243	3/	225	1,663	- 531	345	12.1
1952	2,318	1,084	187	3/	270	1,541	- 747	375	5.5
1953									
January-March	669	277	58	3/	70	405	- 240	398	4.3
April-June	695	248	64	3/	83	394	- 307	392	3.9
July-September	646	216	63	3/	68	346	- 328	363	4.0
October-December	681	286	67	3/	70	423	- 321	300	5.3
Year	2,690	1,026	252	3/	290	1,568	-1,196	300	4.4
1954									
January-March	680	260	68	28	59	415	- 273	293	7.0
April-June	627	219	58	22	74	373	- 273	274	6.6
July-September	673	202	53	21	87	363	- 316	268	5.9
October-December	699	226	63	40	79	408	- 297	262	7.0
Year	2,679	907	242	111	299	1,559	-1,158	262	6.6
1955									
January-March	703	221	70	26	82	397	- 304	263	7.4
April-June	704	207	71	33	91	402	- 320	245	6.5
July-September	719	204	63	32	64	364	- 339	260	7.2
October-December	774	229	74	31	73	407	- 328	299	7.7
Year	2,899	861	278	122	310	1,571	-1,291	299	7.2
1956									
January-March									6.8

1/ Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks. 2/ Beginning in 1949, soap manufacturers were not required to report the consumption of fats and oils in fat-splitting, the resultant production of fatty acids nor the subsequent consumption of fatty acids in soap when such splitting was merely the first step in the production of soap. Instead, the reported consumption of fats and oils in soap included both the fats and oils used directly and those used in fat splitting if the fatty acids were used in soap.
3/ Not available. 4/ 1943-46 average. 5/ Residual.

Totals computed from unrounded data.

Table 14.- Soap and synthetic detergents: Supply and disposition, 1935 to date

Year	Estimated production 1/		Imports of soap	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories of soap 4/	Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Disappearance			Civilian per capita	
	Soap 2/	Synthetic detergents 3/					Military excluding relief 6/	Civilian Total	Civilian Per capita	Soap	Synthetic detergents
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1935	2,800	2	22	2,824	60	---	---	2,764	21	21	7/
1936	3,064	5	4	3,073	65	---	---	3,008	23	23	7/
1937	2,976	10	4	2,990	68	---	---	2,922	22	22	7/
1938	3,148	15	3	3,166	60	---	---	3,106	24	24	7/
1939	3,336	18	3	3,357	75	---	---	3,282	25	25	7/
1940	3,231	30	5	3,266	67	---	---	3,199	24	24	7/
1941	3,832	40	11	3,883	84	1	55	3,743	28	28	7/
1942	3,615	50	4	3,669	59	2	120	3,488	26	26	7/
1943	3,507	75	8	3,590	59	22	350	3,159	24	23	1
1944	4,120	125	1	4,246	52	89	400	3,705	28	27	1
1945	3,662	150	3	3,815	129	94	400	3,192	24	23	1
1946	3,024	275	8	3,307	157	72	15	3,063	22	20	2
1947	3,637	400	1	4,038	138	47	40	3,813	26	23	3
1948	3,192	550	1	3,743	92	50	37	3,564	24	20	4
1949	3,004	815	1	3,820	80	46	40	3,654	24	19	5
1950	2,992	1,249	1	4,242	76	59	40	4,067	27	19	8
1951	2,488	1,434	1	3,923	69	104	80	3,670	24	15	9
1952	2,247	1,749	1	3,997	65	88	90	3,754	24	13	11
1953	1,984	2,134	1	4,119	63	94	90	3,872	24	11	13
1954	1,740	2,225	1	3,966	59	68	80	3,759	23	9	14
1955 8/	1,620	2,475	1	4,096	55	105	80	3,856	23	8	15

1/ Based on estimates of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Incorporated. Excludes cleansers and liquid soaps. 2/ Based on factory shipments of 53 companies as reported in the Association's Sales Census who produced 79 to 83 percent of the United States total in census years, adjusted to a U. S. total basis. 3/ Includes only those with characteristics and end uses similar to soap. 4/ Beginning 1947 includes shipments in CARE packages. 5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, R.F.C. through 1954. Estimated for 1955. 6/ Estimates based in part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947. 7/ Less than one-half pound. 8/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- Soap: Fats, oils, tall oil and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1937-55 1/

Item	Average 1937-41	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Hard oils (Tallow class):														
Slow lathering:														
Tallow, inedible and greases	965	1,360	1,530	1,364	1,210	1,526	1,451	1,346	1,363	1,195	1,084	1,026	907	861
Whale and fish oils	137	45	51	114	40	43	35	10	1	---	---	3/	---	---
Palm oil	110	33	20	24	7	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	8	12
Beef fats	2	7	47	36	10	7	2	3	1	3/	---	---	---	1
Lard	3/	88	183	82	1	6	4	---	36	22	---	---	3/	2
Total	1,214	1,533	1,831	1,621	1,267	1,583	1,493	1,361	1,404	1,220	1,087	1,029	915	876
Quick lathering														
Coconut oil	373	142	132	59	185	511	417	282	257	197	204	175	175	173
Palm-kernel oil	30	2	4	32	19	4/	3	3/	4/	---	4/	23	6	5
Babassu oil	26	26	13	32	36	15	19	24	29	19	5	4/	---	2
Total	428	170	147	122	240	526	439	306	286	216	209	198	181	180
Soft oils:														
Secondary fats and oils 5/	190	270	303	364	335	227	181	156	174	149	137	128	135	116
Olive oil, foots and inedible	17	5	3	2	1	1	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	3
Soybean oil	15	15	3	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Cottonseed oil	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3/	1	4/	3/	3/	3/	---
Corn oil	4	1	1	1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Castor oil	2	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/	1	1	3/	3/
Peanut oil	1	3/	1	1	7	3/	3/	3/	3/	---	---	3/	3/	---
Other soft oils 6/	9	4	2	---	2	1	3/	1	1	2	1	2		2
Total	241	297	333	377	351	237	190	166	183	159	145	141	138	122
Total fats and oils	1,883	1,999	2,311	2,121	1,857	2,346	2,122	1,833	1,873	1,595	1,440	1,369	1,236	1,178
Rosin	99	120	193	122	75	80	53	40	43	38	30	20	19	18
Tall oil	---	11	29	30	25	16	18	14	13	22	15	14	12	14
Total saponifiable materials	1,981	2,130	2,534	2,273	1,957	2,443	2,193	1,887	1,929	1,654	1,485	1,403	1,267	1,210

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not reported by Census. Included in other vegetable oils. 5/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. 6/ Includes "Other vegetable oils" as reported by Census and edible olive oil, neat's-foot oil, linseed oil, perilla oil, sesame oil and tung oil.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and Agricultural Marketing Service. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16.- Fats and oils used in all drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1925-55

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average											
1925-29	752	4	94	20	2	---	5	---	---	---	877
1930-34	433	12	97	22	2	---	17	3	---	---	585
1935-39	514	22	118	39	7	6	63	6	---	---	774
1940	585	46	67	47	25	15	20	4	---	---	807
1941	807	62	69	57	46	27	9	3	---	---	1,079
1942	819	33	12	32	63	9	3	3	---	---	973
1943	757	39	12	36	22	4	2	1	15	2	890
1944	688	37	10	47	90	11	1/	1/	27	7	917
1945	627	46	23	58	60	19	1/	3	32	7	874
1946	663	67	36	48	35	25	1/	8	39	15	934
1947	567	159	106	47	44	13	1/	6	44	32	1,017
1948	595	162	130	40	53	13	1/	7	46	36	1,081
1949	428	220	103	26	51	12	---	8	73	53	974
1950	590	213	109	33	66	12	---	24	76	70	1,193
1951	665	194	65	28	38	12	---	8	57	84	1,151
1952	536	209	51	36	41	11	---	11	50	87	1,032
1953	536	242	51	34	39	10	---	13	69	94	1,087
1954	498	209	48	23	38	8	---	16	60	117	1,018
1955 2/	504	274	50	33	63	12	---	24	89	123	1,172

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and Fish and Wildlife Service. Partly estimated by AMS. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.- Utilization of oils, fats and tall oil in drying-oil products, by type of product, United States, 1931-55

Year	Paint and varnish 1/	Floor coverings and oilcloth	Resins 1/ 2/	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average					
1931-34	474	67	---	22	562
1935-39	641	95	---	38	774
1940	652	112	---	43	807
1941	875	137	---	68	1,079
1942	775	116	---	82	973
1943	700	76	---	114	890
1944	694	85	---	138	917
1945	644	79	---	151	874
1946	683	88	---	162	934
1947	706	142	---	169	1,017
1948	766	167	---	149	1,081
1949	655 (731)	148	82 (6)	87	974
1950	776 (874)	153	105 (7)	157	1,193
1951	743 (888)	134	156 (11)	118	1,151
1952	691 (810)	125	128 (9)	87	1,032
1953	750 (869)	117	128 (9)	93	1,087
1954	693 (816)	113	132 (9)	79	1,018
1955 3/	725 (890)	111	178 (13)	158	1,172

1/ About 90-95 percent of the oil listed by Census as used in synthetic resins end up in protective coatings. Data in brackets are new totals obtained by shifting these resins to paints and varnishes.
2/ Not available prior to 1949.
3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.- Fats and oils used per gallon of paints, varnishes and lacquers, 1931-55

Period	Use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes 1/ 2/	All paints, varnishes and lacquers				Only paints and varnishes containing oil			
		Production		Oil used per gallon 2/		Production		Oil used per gallon 2/	
		Old series	New series	Old series	New series	Old series	New series	Old series	New series
	Million pounds	Million gallons	Million gallons	Pounds	Pounds	Million gallons	Million gallons	Pounds	Pounds
1931-34	474	201		2.4		140		3.4	
1935-39	641	298		2.2		208		3.1	
1940	652	324		2.0		231		2.8	
1941	875	428		2.0		303		2.9	
1942	775	395		2.0		291		2.7	
1943	698	423		1.7		313		2.2	
1944	687	464		1.5		349		2.0	
1945	637	481		1.3		358		1.8	
1946	672	570		1.2		413		1.6	
1947	693	545		1.3		399		1.7	
1948	744	549		1.4		396		1.9	
1949	637 (710)	485		1.3(1.5)		349		1.8(2.0)	
1950	756 (845)	599		1.3(1.4)		432		1.8(2.0)	
1951	710 (845)	542		1.3(1.6)		389		1.8(2.2)	
1952	659 (765)	536		1.2(1.4)		374		1.8(2.0)	
1953	716 (825)	556	526	1.3(1.5)	1.4(1.6)	381	346	1.9(2.2)	2.1(2.4)
1954	653 (765)	545	507	1.2(1.4)	1.3(1.5)	375	330	1.7(2.0)	2.0(2.3)
1955 3/	685 (850)	---	536	--- ---	1.3(1.6)	---	357	--- ---	1.9(2.4)

1/ Excludes tall oil. 2/ Data in brackets include estimate for oils reported by Census as used in synthetic resins but which are ultimately consumed in paints and varnishes, not available prior to 1949. 3/ Preliminary.

Production of paints, varnishes and lacquers are estimates of the Stanford Research Institute or Battelle Memorial Institute.

Table 19.- Wholesale price per pound of selected oils 1/

Year and month	Linseed oil, tankcars, Minneapolis	Tung oil tankcars, New York	Soybean oil, crude tankcars, Midwest mills	Coconut oil, crude tankcars, Pacific Coast 2/	Tall oil, refined tanks, works
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average					
1937-41	9.3	3/ 21.7	6.3	7.0	4/ 4.2
1949	22.7	22.4	11.0	17.4	5.4
1950	16.5	25.5	14.0	18.4	5.1
1951	18.9	38.4	16.8	18.5	5.8
1952	15.9	38.8	11.0	13.6	5.2
1953	15.0	27.7	12.4	19.0	5.0
1954	14.6	22.4	13.3	16.2	5.0
Jan.-Mar.	14.4	23.5	12.6	17.9	5.0
Apr.-June	14.5	22.5	14.1	16.3	5.0
July-Sept.	15.7	22.0	14.1	15.3	5.0
Oct.-Dec.	13.5	21.5	12.3	15.5	5.0
1955	12.9	24.3	11.6	14.5	5.2
Jan.-Mar.	12.4	22.6	12.0	15.5	5.0
Apr.-June	12.9	23.4	12.1	14.6	5.2
July-Sept.	13.4	25.9	11.2	14.1	5.2
Oct.-Dec.	12.8	25.5	10.9	13.8	5.2
1956					
Jan.-Mar.	14.5	26.2	13.0	13.7	5.2

1/ For prices of inedible tallow see table 13. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted. 3/ Drums, New York. 4/ Not reported prior to April 1938.

Table 20.- Tung nuts: Supply, disposition and price, 1939-55

Year beginning November	Supply			Disposition		Price		Oil yield per ton crushed
	Production	Imports	Total	Crushings	Residual	Season average	Support	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Lb.
1939	1.2	---	1.2	(1.2)	---	42.20		
1940	11.0	---	11.0	(11.0)	---	60.00		
1941	8.7	---	8.7	(8.7)	---	88.30		
1942	16.4	---	16.4	16.4	---	91.80		316
1943	6.2	---	6.2	5.5	.7	99.00		341
1944	26.7	---	26.7	27.3	- .6	102.00	100.00	321
1945	37.1	---	37.1	27.5	9.6	98.90	101.25	332
1946	57.4	---	57.4	45.1	12.3	96.90	---	319
1947	53.2	---	53.2	50.6	2.6	64.90	72.00	316
1948	58.5	2.7	61.2	50.3	10.9	49.10	---	339
1949	87.9	.3	88.2	83.1	5.1	63.70	60.00	322
1950	36.5	---	36.5	35.8	.7	111.00	63.00	343
1951	49.1	.1	49.2	48.5	.7	106.00	67.20	303
1952	132.1	.5	132.6	129.5	3.1	79.80	67.20	335
1953	120.0	---	120.0	112.6	7.4	66.80	63.38	352
1954	51.0	---	51.0	46.6	4.4	59.40	54.96	325
1955 1/	12.0					62.00	51.06	

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 21.- Tung oil: Supply, disposition and price, calendar year average 1935-39 and year beginning November 1942-55 1/

Period	Supply				Disposition		Price			Oil acquired by CCC
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Drums, N.Y. (imported)	Tanks, f.o.b. mills 3/	Support	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	37.9	.6	123.2	161.7	5.7	118.1	18.2			
Year beginning November										
1942	31.4	5.2	4/	36.7	1.8	5/11.5	39.0			
1943	28.7	1.9	1.8	32.3	.7	5/10.5	39.0			
1944	22.8	8.8	.3	31.9	2.5	21.7	39.2		36.0	---
1945	7.7	9.1	24.5	41.3	.9	33.2	39.2		6/36.0	---
1946	7.2	14.4	103.4	125.0	6.0	87.1	32.4		---	---
1947	31.9	16.0	140.4	188.4	10.4	130.4	25.2		25.0	7.8
1948	47.6	17.0	72.4	137.0	10.9	107.7	23.4		---	---
1949	18.5	26.8	105.9	151.1	8.2	112.5	26.5	25.1	24.1	1.6
1950	30.5	12.3	48.2	91.0	6.4	5/72.4	38.2	36.7	25.1	---
1951	16.0	14.7	30.4	61.2	1.3	51.2	40.8	39.1	26.5	---
1952	8.7	43.4	13.0	65.1	.3	49.6	31.3	28.6	26.5	5.8
1953	15.1	39.6	41.5	96.3	.3	49.3	24.3	23.8	23.9	33.1
1954 7/	46.7	15.1	25.2	87.1	3.6	51.1	25.1	23.3	21.2	---
1955	32.4								20.0	

1/ Data by crop year not available until 1942-43.
2/ Includes reexports.
3/ Not available before April 1949.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
5/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 6/ Processor had to agree to buy back oil at 37 cents a pound or else CCC would purchase oil only at 30 cents a pound. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 22.- Tall oil: Production, stocks, exports, domestic disappearance and utilization by classes of products 1941-55

Year	Production	Beginning stocks	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Utilization						
					Soap	Drying oil products				Nonfood uses other	Foots and loss
						Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1941	50	NA	8	41	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1942	73	NA	16	57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1943	125	NA	6	119	11	2	NA	---	---	106	NA
1944	158	NA	5	154	29	7	1/	---	---	108	9
1945	195	NA	5	190	30	7	2/	---	---	145	8
1946	202	NA	6	196	25	11	4	---	---	147	9
1947	200	NA	23	177	16	13	19	---	---	113	16
1948	249	41	28	214	18	22	14	---	---	127	33
1949	230	48	33	186	14	18	16	6	12	92	27
1950	310	59	36	287	13	20	16	8	26	172	32
1951	398	46	44	323	22	34	15	11	24	191	26
1952	313	77	35	270	15	32	13	15	27	160	8
1953	318	85	42	280	14	34	17	11	31	165	7
1954	357	81	61	331	12	40	29	20	27	189	13
1955	550	46	48	477	14	40	31	13	38	313	27
1956		71									

1/ Included in "other products".
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

NA Not available.

Compiled from reports of the U.S.D.A. and Bureau of the Census.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July 1	Feb. 1	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil											
1950	494	350	844	588	658	401	327	728	23	3	26
1951	395	214	609	679	705	357	228	585	12	16	28
1952	335	171	507	675	682	326	233	559	2	1	3
1953	332	218	551	619	531	308	214	522	113	190	303
1954	427	205	632	361	214	295	226	521	264	54	318
1955	431			139	168	321			81		
1956											
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-June	Oct.-June
Inedible tallow and grease											
1950	878	1,466	2,343	279	315	677	1,100	1,777	165	344	509
1951	770	1,499	2,268	340	353	535	1,015	1,550	223	497	720
1952	843	1,773	2,616	340	411	508	1,015	1,523	265	805	1,070
1953	911	1,750	2,661	363	307	556	1,017	1,574	411	775	1,186
1954	941	1,884	2,825	268	275	536	1,036	1,572	399	864	1,263
1955	1,041			260	313	529			456		
1956											
Coconut oil 1/											
1950	290	407	697	52	103	228	399	627	11	28	39
1951	201	345	546	82	92	178	353	531	13	29	42
1952	211	356	566	55	53	206	343	549	7	9	16
1953	211	365	576	56	86	177	385	563	4	7	11
1954	200	382	582	59	81	173	361	535	4	5	10
1955	205			97	98	201			3		
1956											
Castor oil 1/											
1950	74	116	191	23	34	63	115	179	1	1	2
1951	43	127	171	33	26	51	125	176	2/	2/	1
1952	62	143	206	27	30	59	128	187	2/	2/	1
1953	40	80	120	46	48	37	99	136	2/	1	1
1954	44	100	144	29	31	41	87	128	2/	1	1
1955	50			43	46	45			2/		
1956											
	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov. 1	Feb. 1	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.
Tung oil 1/											
1950	36	25	61	30	42	22	47	69	3	4	6
1951	14	31	45	16	16	13	38	51	1	1	1
1952	23	33	56	9	19	13	37	50	2/	2/	2/
1953	38	43	81	15	36	16	33	49	2/	2/	2/
1954	20	20	40	47	53	13	38	51	2/	4	4
1955	6			32	28	10			2/		
1956											

1/ Production includes imports of oil.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 24.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total food fats and oils 1/										
1950-51	3,209	5,137	8,346	607	767	2,603	4,150	6,753	466	1,165	1,611
1951-52	3,432	5,259	8,691	590	1,054	2,387	4,591	6,978	581	850	1,430
1952-53	3,558	5,356	8,914	880	1,453	2,500	4,595	7,096	485	625	1,110
1953-54	3,589	5,494	9,083	1,589	1,993	2,606	4,860	7,467	580	1,020	1,600
1954-55	3,635	5,819	9,453	1,607	1,522	2,703	5,054	7,757	1,026	1,348	2,375
1955-56	4,147			961	1,193	2,786			1,135		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1950-51	328	892	1,220	234	75	465	834	1,299	22	20	42
1951-52	304	851	1,155	114	14	403	752	1,155	1	2	3
1952-53	362	1,016	1,378	111	86	387	765	1,152	1	13	14
1953-54	410	1,054	1,464	323	294	426	828	1,255	13	31	45
1954-55	385	985	1,369	489	342	489	885	1,374	43	147	190
1955-56	403			295	132	504			62		
	Lard, except farm										
1950-51	973	1,533	2,506	82	163	747	1,154	1,901	145	485	630
1951-52	1,037	1,597	2,634	57	120	669	1,133	1,802	304	447	751
1952-53	998	1,263	2,261	143	242	700	1,148	1,848	200	314	515
1953-54	779	1,249	2,028	42	76	601	963	1,564	145	311	456
1954-55	918	1,450	2,368	50	124	610	1,146	1,756	234	353	587
1955-56	1,044			75	184	662			274		
	Beef fats 2/										
1950-51	62	96	158	11	11	56	91	147	6	9	15
1951-52	49	124	173	7	12	38	98	136	7	28	35
1952-53	60	156	217	10	13	49	132	181	8	30	38
1953-54	83	172	255	8	13	63	150	213	16	25	41
1954-55	88	181	269	10	17	70	161	231	11	21	33
1955-56	90			15	18	74			13		
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1950-51	1,845	2,617	4,462	280	518	1,343	2,089	3,432	265	632	898
1951-52	2,042	2,687	4,729	413	909	1,285	2,651	3,935	261	330	591
1952-53	2,138	2,920	5,058	615	1,112	1,386	2,603	3,989	254	214	469
1953-54	2,317	3,019	5,336	1,215	1,611	1,549	2,978	4,526	374	594	967
1954-55	2,244	3,203	5,447	1,059	1,039	1,600	2,931	4,531	672	759	1,431
1955-56	2,609			576	859	1,560			772		

Continued -

Table 24.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1950 to date - Continued

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1950-51	667	562	1,229	137	286	486	628	1,114	32	27	59
1951-52	933	797	1,729	193	536	545	859	1,404	45	82	126
1952-53	915	925	1,840	393	825	459	703	1,162	23	31	55
1953-54	973	1,133	2,106	1,016	1,336	605	1,220	1,824	48	353	402
1954-55	831	892	1,723	896	802	630	913	1,543	296	420	716
1955-56	958			361	609	531			179		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1950-51	1,004	1,722	2,726	113	179	709	1,198	1,906	230	532	762
1951-52	979	1,632	2,611	171	328	621	1,529	2,150	201	237	437
1952-53	1,102	1,754	2,856	194	254	812	1,650	2,462	230	183	413
1953-54	1,190	1,576	2,767	174	242	824	1,502	2,326	298	190	488
1954-55	1,294	2,082	3,376	127	199	846	1,762	2,608	376	338	714
1955-56	1,536			180	219	904			593		
	Corn oil										
1950-51	88	155	243	18	20	86	161	247	5/	3	3
1951-52	74	149	223	12	15	70	152	222	5/	---	5/
1952-53	84	174	258	12	22	75	179	254	---	---	---
1953-54	85	167	252	16	20	81	172	253	---	---	---
1954-55	88	180	268	15	18	86	180	265	---	---	---
1955-56	89			19	23	85			---		

1/ Includes butter, except farm, lard, except farm, beef fats and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils, production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
					December 31			
	Average 1937-41	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,411.8	1,448.7	1,382.4	72.7	281.7	378.6	163.1
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,122.0	2,121.0	2,457.0	211.0	74.3	104.1	147.0
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	213.4	233.2	260.7	272.4	11.8	13.7	14.1	19.4
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,767.0	3,830.4	4,111.8	295.6	369.7	496.8	329.5
Corn oil	155.2	259.2	254.6	268.1	19.8	18.6	18.6	23.8
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,868.5	2,000.1	1,810.4	745.5	1,258.6	814.0	570.4
Olive oil, edible	5.6	6.6	1.7	3.0	5.5	4.4	5.9	2.3
Peanut oil	87.2	58.2	69.0	18.2	6.0	9.4	12.0	4.9
Soybean oil	418.8	2,515.5	2,377.9	2,826.7	237.4	208.3	175.9	217.9
Total edible vegetable oils	2,138.7	4,708.0	4,703.3	4,926.4	1,014.1	1,499.5	1,026.4	819.3
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,167.2	2,690.4	2,679.0	2,899.0	374.6	300.2	261.9	299.2
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	17.3	14.8	20.1	18.9
Fish oil	201.9	154.1	164.1	178.5	65.6	47.6	52.5	79.3
Whale and seal oils	35.9	---	---	---	19.5	19.6	10.1	23.6
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	---	---	---	3.5	2.0	2.8	5/
Coconut oil	298.4	422.3	432.1	430.7	55.5	80.8	79.1	89.1
Total soap fats	1,703.4	3,266.8	3,275.2	3,508.2	535.9	465.0	426.4	510.1
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	6/	17.4	17.5	22.4	3.8	4.8	4.1	3.6
Linseed oil	277.3	503.1	651.5	618.2	671.5	557.6	222.4	167.6
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.6
Tung oil	1.3	43.2	32.6	9.8	15.9	30.9	51.5	28.5
Total drying oils	278.6	563.7	701.6	650.4	695.1	597.5	282.2	205.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	4.5	2.2	1.9	7/	.8	1.0	.9	7/
Sperm-oil	---	---	---	---	8/	8/	8/	8/
Wool grease	8.7	9.0	5.4	7/	.3	1.6	1.5	7/
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	6.5	6.2	5.2	1.7
Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 9/	90.4	48.8	44.5	27.9	22.0	45.0	25.8	35.2
Rapeseed oil	---	.4	---	---	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.6
Other vegetable oils	63.2	27.3	21.5	39.7	17.6	27.7	33.8	35.3
Total	172.2	89.0	75.1	69.2	49.4	84.4	68.9	73.8
Grand total 10/	8,659.5	12,858.1	13,024.0	13,688.9	2,590.1	3,015.8	2,300.8	1,938.2
From domestic materials 11/	8,207.5	12,367.2	12,529.8	13,207.9				
From imported materials	452.0	490.9	494.2	481.0				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine	354.3	1,291.8	1,364.3	1,333.4	25.4	21.8	27.3	23.7
Fatty acids	13/	512.0	499.7	516.6	74.9	74.9	75.1	12/55.7
Glycerides (edible)	13/	69.3	75.1	79.4	13/	2.0	2.7	3.7
Shortening	1,422.4	1,674.7	1,961.2	1,975.4	93.7	93.9	122.8	143.0
Tall oil	29.6	318.5	357.4	550.1	85.0	80.9	46.3	76.0

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1955 totaled 2,140.2 million pounds.
4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service (computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks).
5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
6/ Not reported separately.
7/ Not reported after December 1954.
8/ Included in "whale and seal oils".
9/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.
10/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
11/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1,149 million pounds in 1937-41; 464 million pounds in 1953; 438 million pounds in 1954; and 423 million pounds in 1955.
12/ Data exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
13/ Not available.

Table 26.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1953	1954	1955	Average 1937-41	1953	1954	1955
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	3.8	.1	1.0	.7	9.5	26.3	56.6	212.7
Lard	3/	3/	---	3/	272.7	475.3	521.4	618.7
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	3.8	7.1	3.4	4.2
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.9	15.4	15.7	21.1
Stearine, animal, edible	1.0	3/	---	---	.3	2.4	2.0	1.1
Tallow, edible	2.9	3/	---	.1	.2	19.7	15.0	7.8
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	.1	1.0	.8	289.4	546.2	614.0	865.6
Cottonseed oil 2/	72.1	3/	---	---	11.0	75.9	592.2	595.5
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.3	6.8
Olive oil, edible	48.5	44.9	61.4	52.4	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	1.5	6.2	30.3	2.4	.6	8.7	.7
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	13.3	56.0	---
Soybean oil	7.0	---	---	---	10.5	48.8	76.5	134.5
Soybeans (18.3 percent) 4/	---	.2	.2	3/	30.9	428.2	470.4	738.8
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	.1	---
Other vegetable oils 2/	39.7	5.0	8.8	7.1	14.7	49.0	94.6	24.4
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	51.6	76.5	89.8	69.5	622.0	1,302.8	1,500.7
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	11.9	12.9	15.5	2.7	108.5	141.6	142.7
Greases	---	.1	2.6	1.3	4.5	180.9	165.8	163.8
Marine mammal oils	25.4	35.4	15.8	52.1	2.9	.3	.2	.4
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	25.7	1.6	3.9	2.4	---	10.7	11.3	11.4
Palm oil	301.2	35.7	66.1	44.2	17.3	---	---	---
Tallow, inedible	7.7	.5	1.1	1.9	1.5	1,016.1	996.3	1,130.0
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	85.2	102.4	117.4	28.9	1,316.5	1,315.2	1,448.3
Babassu oil	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	48.9	---	---	11.0	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	362.8	137.6	138.0	145.3	33.4	13.1	11.2	9.0
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	407.1	423.8	442.0	27.8	---	.1	.6
Palm kernel oil	28.8	50.5	50.6	45.8	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	2.4	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	779.2	595.2	612.4	644.1	61.2	13.1	11.3	9.6
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	351.7	.1	.4	3/	---	.3	192.2	101.0
Linseed oil	.1	3/	---	3/	3.3	91.4	441.6	147.2
Oiticica oil	16.0	9.7	8.7	12.9	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	23.5	36.5	21.1	5.0	.4	.2	3.6
Total	468.2	33.3	45.6	34.0	8.3	92.1	634.0	251.8
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	13.8	8.9	8.8	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	127.1	56.8	95.3	1.0	.6	1.0	1.1
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	51.5	49.1	41.1	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	22.7	24.8	20.2	---	.4	.3	.3
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	.3	.2	---	.6	.4	.3	.6
Rapeseed oil	10.3	6.1	3.4	6.3	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	9.1	6.4	7.7	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	19.0	.4	.1	.8	7.3	12.4	9.6	10.4
Total	177.2	231.0	149.7	179.9	8.9	13.8	11.2	12.4
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 5/	1.9	.1	.1	.1	1.3	6.7	6.8	6.6
Shortening 2/	1.4	---	---	3/	8.0	14.8	13.8	41.9
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	5.9	6/
Salad products 7/	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	2.1	2.5
Soap	2.8	.8	.8	1.0	30.8	29.6	27.0	23.1
Fatty acids	---	2.9	2.7	.6	---	23.8	15.4	17.4
Total	6.1	3.8	3.6	1.7	40.1	78.6	71.0	91.5
Grand total 8/	1,984.6	1,000.2	991.2	1,068.1	506.3	2,682.1	3,959.6	4,179.9
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	1.7	42.4	61.1	48.3

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard and manufactured products to U.S. Territories, re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra.
2/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ 1937-41, 15 percent. October 1952-September 1953, 16.7 percent, October 1953-September 1954, 17.5 percent.
5/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
6/ Included in "Other vegetable oils," edible.
7/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.
8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 27.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October-January		1955		1956	1955		1956
	1954-55	1955-56	January	December	January	Jan. 31	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	384.7	402.9	108.2	104.6	113.3	341.7	163.1	131.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	918.0	1,044.0	236.0	292.0	273.0	124.4	147.0	183.6
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	88.4	92.3	21.5	23.5	21.9	17.1	19.4	18.4
Total edible animal fats	1,391.1	1,539.2	365.7	420.1	408.2	483.2	329.5	333.7
Corn oil	88.4	88.6	21.1	21.6	21.6	17.8	23.8	23.2
Cottonseed oil	828.7	957.4	196.3	226.9	231.0	802.2	570.4	609.5
Olive oil, edible	1.3	.1	1.0	4/	.1	7.1	2.3	2.2
Peanut oil	8.3	11.1	2.1	2.3	6.1	12.8	4.9	5.4
Soybean oil	934.2	1,088.5	231.0	261.6	270.0	198.7	217.9	218.9
Total edible vegetable oils	1,860.9	2,145.7	451.5	512.4	528.8	1,038.6	819.3	859.2
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 5/	940.8	1,041.5	241.5	264.8	268.0	275.3	299.2	313.3
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	18.9	19.7
Fish oil	28.7	37.3	.3	6.0	1.3	41.6	79.3	59.5
Whale and seal oils	---	---	---	---	---	8.2	23.6	21.8
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	---	6/	6/	6/
Coconut oil	148.7	146.9	36.7	32.5	39.3	80.7	89.1	97.8
Total soap fats	1,118.2	1,225.7	278.5	303.3	308.6	427.7	510.1	512.1
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	5.6	7.2	1.3	2.1	1.0	2.4	3.6	2.8
Linseed oil	227.7	276.2	46.2	64.5	64.5	213.7	167.6	167.5
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	5.6	5.5
Tung oil	9.8	4/	4.4	4/	4/	53.4	28.5	27.7
Total drying oils	243.1	283.4	51.9	66.6	65.5	273.4	205.3	203.5
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	.4	7/	---	---	7/	7/	7/	7/
Sperm-oil	---	---	---	---	---	8/	8/	8/
Wool grease	1.1	7/	---	---	7/	7/	7/	7/
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.9	.9	.2	.2	.5	1.6	1.7	1.3
Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 9/	14.9	7.0	5.0	1.5	3.5	28.8	35.2	43.3
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	6/	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other vegetable oils	7.7	10.3	1.5	3.3	3.2	37.3	35.3	36.0
Total	25.0	18.2	6.7	5.0	7.2	69.2	73.8	82.2
Grand total 10/	4,849.5	5,411.8	1,154.3	1,307.3	1,318.2	2,292.0	1,938.2	1,990.8
From domestic materials 11/	4,680.2	5,251.0	1,111.2	1,291.1	1,274.5			
From imported materials	169.2	161.1	43.1	36.2	43.8			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine	493.5	489.9	124.5	115.2	133.9	23.8	23.7	22.6
Fatty acids	174.0	181.2	45.4	44.9	44.7	56.4	55.7	56.2
Glycerides (edible)	27.3	27.2	6.5	6.3	6.8	2.6	3.7	3.9
Shortening	719.9	634.2	172.5	141.4	150.1	119.8	143.0	125.4
Tall oil	139.4	205.9	38.2	48.5	52.5	51.1	76.0	88.1

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October 1954-January 1955 totaled 799.7 million pounds, October 1955-January 1956 totaled 927.6 million pounds.

4/ Included in "Other vegetable oils".

5/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)

6/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

7/ Not reported after December 1954.

8/ Included in "Whale and seal oils".

9/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

10/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

11/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 211 million pounds in October 1954-January 1955, 199 million pounds in October 1955-January 1956.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 28.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	October-December		November	December	October-January		December	January
	1954	1955	1955	1955	1954-55	1955-56	1955	1956
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter (actual weight) 2/	0.2	0.2	3/	0.1	46.8	63.6	18.1	16.1
Lard	---	---	---	---	213.2	258.2	69.8	65.4
Beef fats	---	---	---	---	11.2	13.5	3.1	3.7
Total, edible animal fats	.2	.2	3/	.1	271.2	335.3	91.0	85.2
Cottonseed oil 2/	---	---	---	---	293.3	178.0	61.9	56.3
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	2.4	.8	.6	.1
Olive oil, edible	16.4	11.6	3.9	3.4	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	6.2	5.8	2.0	1.3	.1	.1	3/	4/
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	16.5	145.3	54.7	47.4
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	---	3/	---	3/	359.6	447.6	139.1	70.9
Other vegetable oils 2/	1.3	.9	.4	.3	44.2	6.3	1.5	1.3
Total, edible vegetable oils	23.9	18.3	6.3	5.0	716.1	778.1	257.8	176.0
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	4.5	3.7	1.2	1.6	35.1	52.5	6.9	12.9
Greases	1.0	.1	---	.1	59.4	62.5	18.6	13.8
Marine mammal oils	6.0	8.6	1.5	1.5	.1	.1	.1	---
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	3/	.1	.1	3/	3.4	2.6	.2	5/
Palm oil	17.9	7.1	1.1	5.9	---	---	---	---
Tallow, inedible	.1	.6	.2	.5	339.7	393.0	87.1	113.4
Total, slow-lathering oils	29.5	20.2	4.1	9.6	437.7	510.7	112.9	140.1
Coconut oil	40.7	38.8	19.1	10.4	4.4	2.6	.6	4/
Copra (63 percent)	99.1	110.9	29.5	28.1	---	.8	---	.8
Palm kernel oil	23.4	11.9	4.4	5.1	---	---	---	---
Total, aluric-acid oils	163.2	161.6	53.0	43.6	4.4	3.4	.6	.8
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	---	---	---	---	84.2	44.5	4.6	13.4
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	134.1	49.4	4.0	22.4
Oiticica oil	1.5	2.6	---	1.7	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	9.2	4.8	3.4	1.1	3/	.2	3/	6/
Total	10.7	7.4	3.4	2.8	218.3	94.1	8.6	35.8
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.6	2.9	.7	1.6	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	16.7	23.0	8.2	11.0	.4	.3	.1	6/
Castor beans (45 percent)	11.4	11.6	1.3	5.8	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	5.5	4.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	3/	---
Rapeseed oil	1.8	1.4	1.0	.2	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	1.0	2.0	.7	.7	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	3/	.4	.3	3/	3.3	3.3	.8	.8
Total	39.0	45.5	13.5	20.7	3.9	3.8	1.0	.8
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine	3/	3/	---	3/	1.3	1.0	.3	5/
Shortening	---	---	---	---	10.0	3.0	.8	.6
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	3.5	7/	7/	7/
Salad products	---	---	---	---	.8	.7	.2	5/
Soap	.3	.4	.1	.1	5.5	4.2	1.6	1.5
Fatty acids	.2	.1	3/	3/	6.3	7.2	2.3	1.3
Total	.5	.5	.1	.1	27.4	17.5	5.2	3.3
Grand total 8/	267.4	253.5	80.5	81.9	1,679.0	1,742.8	477.1	443.4
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	24.2	8.3	4.4	1.9

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments. Shipments average about 80 million pounds per year approximately 55 million is lard.
2/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ Included in "Other vegetable oils, edible."
5/ Included in total for "Other products."
6/ Included in "Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible."
7/ Included in "Other vegetable oils, edible" beginning January 1955.
8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 29.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	February		1955	1956	
	1954	1955	December	January	February
All fats and oils	79	71	66	67	69
All fats and oils, except butter	70	62	55	57	60
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	85	74	71	70	70
Vegetable oils, domestic	63	62	56	59	65
Vegetable oils, foreign	83	72	64	63	64
Grouped by use:					
Butter	95	85	85	85	85
Butter, seasonally adjusted	93	83	78	83	83
Lard	88	62	50	50	54
Food fats other than butter	74	64	55	59	63
Food fats other than butter and lard	65	65	58	61	67
All edible fats and oils	85	75	70	71	74
Soap fats	63	61	56	54	52
Drying oils	66	59	59	61	64
Other industrial	62	60	56	56	57
All industrial	63	60	57	56	56
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	65	65	58	61	67
Refined	70	74	67	69	74
End products	81	84	77	79	80

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 30.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1955	1956	
		1954	1955	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	102.50	101.00	122.00	123.00	122.50
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	205.00	174.38	148.70	145.88	146.62
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	51.40	55.20	45.00	45.50	46.20
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.89	3.36	3.21	3.35	3.47
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.47	2.99	2.84	2.96	3.07
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	18.50	25.25	19.25	19.25	19.38
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.20	12.50	11.90	11.90	11.80
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	---	2.76	2.33	2.42	---
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	3.17	2.74	2.27	2.35	2.45
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.97	2.61	2.11	2.19	2.25
				Oilseed Meals 1/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	75.10	79.90	69.25	68.85	67.95
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis.	Short ton	67.90	67.60	56.25	56.00	52.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago.	Short ton	77.50	77.80	67.50	67.50	63.65
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	73.90	70.40	61.25	60.50	54.75
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	89.50	86.45	80.75	80.10	78.60
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	76.70	78.75	59.00	57.80	51.25
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	88.10	76.10	61.10	61.85	60.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	77.10	65.60	50.25	51.00	49.40

1/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

* This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and records of Commodity Stabilization Service.

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